

Adenauer Readies Ultimatum to France

West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer will soon deliver an ultimatum to France, inspired press reports from Bonn said yesterday. The reports, attributed to "authoritative allied sources" but undoubtedly emanating from the U. S. High Commission, said Adenauer would give France 60 to 90 days to ratify the European Army and Bonn contractual treaties.

If France has not acted at that time, the reports said, then Adenauer will notify Paris of his final concessions on German rearment and the Saar issues, with a blunt "Take it or else!"

The "or else," according to the Bonn reports, will be Adenauer's unilateral building of the German Wehrmacht and demand for admission to the North Atlantic Treaty Alliance.

The reports are completely credible, in the light of earlier interpretations of the U. S. State Department's plans for West Germany, following an election victory of the Adenauer coalition.

Prior to the election, the charge was repeatedly made, and never officially denied, that the Eisenhower-Dulles Administration was determined to make West Germany its main springboard for aggression in Europe, even if the entire European Defense Community project (EDC) were bypassed or even scrapped.

The Bonn report of Adenauer's intention can be interpreted as confirmation of the validity of those charges. It follows swiftly on Adenauer's post-election threat "to liberate" East Germany by force.

Moreover, the report coincides with revived reports that Secretary Dulles is seeking a West German-Franco Spain axis in Western Europe, by which to continue the State Department policy of isolating Britain and reducing France to second-rate status.

The Bonn reports belie earlier official Washington comment as to the "stability" of the Adenauer regime. It said "informed sources

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WAGNER BLASTS MAYOR AT TRANSIT UNION RALLY

By MICHAEL SINGER

So long as the Transit Authority continues to exist, the thousands of transport workers will continue to suffer," Robert F. Wagner, Jr., Democratic opponent of Mayor Impellitteri in the mayoralty primary, declared yesterday at a noon-hour rally sponsored by the CIO Transport Workers Union, Local 100 at the 147 St. and Lenox Ave. car barn.

Wagner, who has been endorsed by the local's executive committee, branded the 15-cent fare Authority as a "steal" and condemned the concept that a higher fare was the only "way out" for the city's fiscal crisis. While he did not mention Impellitteri's role in the fare conspiracy, he made it clear he blamed the mayor along with Gov. Dewey.

Matthew Guinan, president of Local 100, and Mark Kavanagh, recording secretary, were the other speakers. Both urged Democratic enrollers in the union to vote for Wagner Tuesday.

The TWU workers cheered Wagner's promise to establish a collective bargaining agency for civil service workers and "press

forward" the pro-labor policies identified with his father and the Roosevelt administration.

HITS MAYOR'S ALIBI

Last night Wagner charged that Impellitteri "did not tell the truth" when he said the Transit Authority was forced on the city because Dewey "held a gun to our heads."

"I charge," said Wagner, "that Mayor Impellitteri deliberately concealed from the Board of Estimate for six crucial months—from September, 1932, to March, 1933—the fact that Gov. Dewey had already turned down the mayor's own so-called financial plan for New York City."

"I charge that he persuaded a majority of the Board of Estimate to vote for his plan without telling them they were voting for a dead duck. I charge that he did this deliberately to create a situation whereby the responsibility would no longer be his alone, as it was under the existing law where he and the Board of Transportation had the power to fix the rate of fare."

Wagner's charge—an implicit accusation that the mayor double-

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Durkin Quits Cabinet On Taft-Hartley Issue

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—Secretary of Labor Martin P. Durkin resigned today with a charge the Eisenhower Administration had run out on its promise to back his plan for revising the Taft-Hartley Law. The White House did not release Durkin's letter of resignation, which had been submitted Aug. 31, and did not immediately make known the reason for the resignation.

Durkin said he felt that "an agreement" had been reached with White House aides on 19 amendments he suggested for improving the Taft-Hartley labor-management law. However, he added, the administration failed to support the proposals.

In addition to withholding the message on T-H—although its text has been widely publicized—the President has since moved to change the composition of the National Labor Relations Board to give it a majority of avowed pro-

Taft-Hartleyites who would administer the law along more clearly anti-labor lines.

Durkin's position as a Democrat

and as president-on-leave from the Plumbers' Union became untenable in fact of increasing AFL and CIO criticism of the administration. Recently Durkin even came into sharp conflict with Peter T. Schoemann who replaced him as president of the plumbers. Schoemann denounced the Eisenhower regime as anti-labor, and Durkin called a press conference at which he denounced Schoemann.

"Your patient skill and rich experience have been of unique value. They have enabled you, in a remarkably short time, to summon talent and to initiate policies that can inspire a truly effective Department of Labor in the future."

Sen. Harley M. Kilgore (D-W. Va.) said he had "rather anticipated" the resignation because Durkin "did not belong to the mil-

lionaires' Club." He thought Eisenhower would have difficulty getting "a new secretary who will satisfy both labor and the other members of his cabinet."

Other Democrats pointed out privately that Durkin had been stymied in his efforts to strengthen the Labor Department, partly through the refusal of Congress to grant necessary funds.

In addition, it took nearly six months to get the appointment of three assistant secretaries of labor through the White House.

U. S. Indicts Seven as Slavers in Alabama

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 10.—The existence of an Alabama slave farm where Negro peonage victims have been flogged and murdered after being kidnapped was revealed here today in a 12-point peonage indictment handed down in federal court against seven white men.

The indictment grew out of an investigation which began last May after a Negro who had been fatally beaten on the slave farm, according to a statement by U. S. Attorney Frank M. Johnson and special agent J. M. Lopez.

12 COUNTS

The officers revealed that a 12-count indictment returned last Friday charged the men with holding the Negroes in involuntary servitude and peonage, inducing them to work on farms where they were enslaved, kidnapping and conspiring to kidnap. The indictment detailed an account of three beatings, including a fatal beating given one of the Negroes after he ran away and was caught. Other Negroes were forced at gunpoint to beat him, the indictment said.

The men indicted are members of a family which owns rich farms in rural Sumter County. Four are brothers, two are their cousins and

the seventh is married to a member of the family. All the men denied slavery and flogging charges through a statement made by their attorney, Roderick Beddoe of Birmingham.

Lopez said an investigation into the charges is "substantially complete." He said the investigation showed that Negroes were sprung from jail and then forced to work out fines on one of the farms.

Four of the defendants are brothers, members of a family which operates the Dial farm near Royds, in West-Central Alabama near the Mississippi line. The brothers were Oscar Edwin Dial, 34; Fred Nickle Dial, 25; Grady Clarence Dial, 28; and Robert Mitchell Dial. The other defendants were Lindsay Wingrad Dial, 43, and Arnold Dial, alias Otto Dial, 27, cousins of the four brothers, and Charles Harper, alias Francis Harper. Harper of Portersville, Miss., live in Sumter County, Ala.

The Grand Jury reported in (Continued on Page 6)

APPEAL GETS SOME QUICK REPLIES

From one of our oldest and one of our youngest supporters yesterday came contributions to advance us on the road to the \$60,000 goal in the Worker Fund Drive. \$50 came from Sam

Send your contributions to P.O. Box 136, Cooper Station, New York 3; or bring to 35 E. 12 St., Manhattan, 8th floor.

Hammersmark of Chicago, who recently celebrated his 81st birthday. "As soon as Sam saw the appeal," writes our Chicago

office, "he hastened to turn in his contribution. . . He's still as zealous as ever when it comes to press and literature."

This is the first contribution from our Chicago office, but Bill Sennett, circulation manager there, promises more will come promptly.

Our youngest supporter sent in his dollar by proxy. His parents in Jamaica, N.Y., wrote: ". . . so that our four months old son will be able to read our paper. We wish it could be

more."

From an anonymous friend in New York came \$5 and the pencilled plea: "Don't let The Worker fold! Will send at least one dollar every week."

Another \$5 came from a Worker reader who signed himself "Devoted Friend." And from Richmond, Ind., came \$2 with the note: "Will send more as soon as I can."

Two contributors yesterday insisted their contributions be credited to Lester Rodney, our

popular sports editor. "Here we go again," wrote one of them, PRN, who sent \$2. And the Rodney fan who sent \$5 evidently preferred to let the money speak for itself.

This mail was more heartening in the devotion expressed by our readers than in the amount of money received—only \$72. But we know that where there is this kind of devotion to our paper, the money will be forthcoming, after the holiday period is over.

Our point, however, is that it must come SOON. Our financial situation, which has already been explained to our readers, is such that the drive for \$60,000 cannot afford to have a slow start, or lag at any stage. We must get going now at a fast tempo and keep it up until we are definitely over the top. For this reason we urge our readers to do whatever they can NOW, and follow that up later with any additional contribution they feel they can afford.

4 FTC ECONOMISTS FIRED ON BIG BUSINESS PRESSURE

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—Firing of four top economists for the Federal Trade Commission, three of whom helped prepare the sensational report on the world oil cartel was regarded here as the final taking over of the commission by the servants of U. S. big business.

The commission was established by former President Woodrow Wilson in his period of reforms. It has policed big business and published valuable reports showing the concentration of financial control and the establishment of cartels in many lines.

Effective Sept. 25, President Eisenhower appointed former Rep. John W. Gwynne (R-Ia.) to replace commissioner Stephen J. Spingarn, liberal Democrat who roused the ire of the petroleum barons by backing the oil cartel report.

But the commission did not wait for Spingarn's term to expire before making clear its new complexion. Without consulting other members, Edward F. Howrey, Eisenhower's chairman of the commission, fired more than 40 FTC employees, including the four top economists. In an official statement he said such action was necessary to bring the FTC budget within the limits set by the 83rd Congress.

"This seems like an awful coincidence to me," Spingarn said. "It's a curious coincidence that these cuts have been concentrated so heavily among our top-ranking economists who worked on the oil cartel report."

Spingarn, pointing to FTC rules that the entire commission must apportion funds and direct staff affairs, demanded a vote on the firings. When the showdown came, he was the only one in opposition.

Commenting on the changing character of the commission, Labor, the rail unions' newspaper, said: "Gwynne is as different from Spingarn as night from day. He (Gwynne) made a particularly nasty labor record in his 14 years in the House. Probably his worst performance was to try to amend the wage-hour act so as to make it safe for crooked employers to cheat workers."

Gwynne's accession to power, Labor continued, will give FTC a majority of Republicans "whose records and spoken views please business monopolists and private fixers." The other two Republicans introduced at the request of some

are Howrey and Lowell B. Mason. "With Spingarn out and Gwynne in," Labor said, "the commission will have only one member who is clearly on the people's side. He is James M. Mead, Democrat, former senator from New York."

UNIONISTS CITES GOP'S BROKEN PLEDGES; C of C BRAGS OF POWER IN CONGRESS

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—Organized labor is taking stock and keeping tab on the record of the Eisenhower Administration. T. C. Carroll, president of the Maintenance of the Way Employees, declared in a Labor Day statement.

"Except for the excess profits tax, expiring next January, the pledge to reduce taxes was forgotten," he said. "The promise of better housing for Americans forced to live in slums and sub-

standard dwellings was made merely to garner votes. After Congress virtually killed the public housing program, the President withheld criticism."

Carroll recalled that prior to elections last November, Eisenhower promised, if elected, "to operate and maintain TVA at maximum efficiency."

"But at a press conference a short time ago President Eisenhower cited TVA as an example of 'creeping socialism,'" the labor leader said.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—Right from the U. S. Chamber of Commerce comes confirmation of the increasing powerful influence of big business on the present Congress. The chamber this week

bragged of its success in the past session, and backed its boasts with a chart showing what happened to 37 bills the chamber supported.

Of the 37, Congress rejected only four. This gives the chamber a batting average of .891, which would be phenomenal in any league.

REP. LANE DROPS BILL WHEN HE LEARNS IT'S ANTI-LABOR

BOSTON, Sept. 10 (FP).—The story of how a congressman courageously withdrew his support of a bill he had introduced after learning it was an anti-labor boobytrap was revealed here by the newspaper of District 21, International Fur and Leather Workers.

The previously unreported incident occurred in the closing days of the recent session of the 83rd Congress. Rep. Thomas J. Lane (D-Mass.), who moved for withdrawal of the bill he had introduced on behalf of a group of small businessmen, accompanied his action with a warning that "there is an undercover movement to weaken the free labor movement in the U. S." by "seizing upon the pressures of the 'cold war' to put over repressive legislation."

Lane has a long record of supporting pro-labor legislation and has introduced measures for repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act.

Avowed purpose of the bill he

constituents in his district was to "set up a commission to safeguard the national security by insuring the orderly production and transportation of essential materials." On the surface there appeared to be nothing wrong with the bill and Lane introduced it as a routine matter.

But he took a second and longer look at the measure after he received an analysis of the bill from AFLWU Local 21 business manager Richard B. O'Keefe. Lane agreed with the union's analysis that under the guise of helping small business and preventing sabotage in defense industries, the bill was loaded with unionbusting provisions.

In his speech to the House, Lane said the bill "would suppress certain fundamental American rights and privileges" and added: "In its total effect, HR 247 turns out to be more damaging to labor than it is to possible Com-

munist sabotage within industry. It will hurt us more than it will hurt the enemy.

"The fact that its sponsors did not intend or foresee this ricochet is no excuse. I, therefore, withdraw my support of the resolution and urge others to oppose it."

Lane said Sec. 8 of the bill "legalizes capricious and unionbusting discharges" by allowing company officials "to discharge forthwith any employee, union steward or otherwise, who on reasonable grounds is suspected of sabotage, slowdown of production, repeated and concerted absenteeism or other subversive actions."

"Sec. 9 makes illegal a variety of regular union activities, such as strikes, or the setting of production quotas," Lane said. "Sec. 10 provides that persons convicted of striking, setting production quotas, etc., shall be labeled as traitors and shall be punished by a maximum of 10 years in prison and fined \$10,000."

"These are stern penalties directed against free labor," Lane warned, "the veiled technique of crushing it or intimidating it under the pretext of protecting the national security."

members of the American people."

Sidney Stein, Sam Coleman and Carl Ross, all held for alleged "harboring" of a political fugitive, issued through their attorney, Richard Gladstein, a statement further charging the government with "preventing us from taking our case to the American people" through the device of "prohibitive bail."

Stein, held for trial in New York on a Smith Act indictment, is imprisoned here in lieu of bail totaling \$135,000 pending fraud jury action on the harboring charge. Coleman and Ross, together with Mrs. Shirley Kremen and Janet Conroy, are held on \$35,000 each on an identical charge.

They will come before Federal Judge Oliver Carter on a motion for reduction in bail.

All were arrested Aug. 27 for allegedly aiding Robert Thompson, Communist leader and fugitive from political imprisonment, to escape apprehension. Thompson, arrested on a widely-publicized raid on a Sierra cabin, is in Alcatraz prison.

ATTACK ON LIBERTY

The letter from the county jail here, written by Stein (booked as Steinberg) but joined in by Coleman and Ross, describes the case as "... an effort by the government to continue the political persecution of a legal political party, the Communist Party, and of individuals engaged in legal political activity."

He said: "The purpose of this persecution is to attempt to still all opposition to the war hysteria and its accompanying attacks on constitutional liberty."

"At this moment when the peoples have succeeded in stopping the Korean war and are showing rising anger at the McCarthy's destruction of civil liberties, the Department of Justice is trying to bolster the war hysteria and further McCarthyism by our arrest and prosecution on false and malicious charges."

The letter charged the government with "attempting to hide the political character of this case by presenting along with Smith Act indictments such 'technical' charges as 'harboring,' etc."

The message said, "But these, too, are nothing but camouflage to hide the essence of political persecution, which is the heart of this case."

CONFIDENT

Stein predicted, however, that "... the American people will not stand for these political frameups." They have, he said, "seen that peace is possible and that war is no solution." The Korean war and its ending, he said, "made that clear."

More people are coming to realize, he said, that "our party and all of us as individual Communists have advocated peace, not force and violence. We have advocated the ending of the war, not its continuation."

"We advocate now peaceful co-existence, negotiations to end the hot and cold war. We advocate the restoration of constitutional liberty—amnesty for political prisoners and democratic rights for all the people."

He concluded his letter to Gladstein with these words:

"With these thoughts in mind I am confident that the people will support our fight against the frameup, seeing it as part of the fight for peace, democracy and a decent life for all Americans."

Coast Victims of FBI Raid Assail 'Harboring' Gimmick

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 10.—Three political prisoners charged from the San Francisco county jail this week that the Department of Justice "... is trying to bolster the war hysteria and further McCarthyism by our arrest and prosecution on false and malicious charges."

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Resolutions in British Labor Party Hit Cold War

By MALCOLM MacEWEN

LONDON, Sept. 10.—Nearly 300 amendments by trade unions and local Labor Parties have challenged the whole basis of the party's draft program "Challenge to Britain."

These amendments are published in the final agenda for the annual party conference, which opens at Margate on Sept. 28. "Challenge to Britain" is based on the continuation of American domination and the cold war, the acceptance of the vast rearmament program, and restrictions on East-West trade.

No fewer than 28 amendments reject these assumptions and propose that the Labor Party takes the lead in ending the cold war, freeing Britain from U. S. domination, reducing the burden of armaments, and ignoring American restrictions on East-West trade.

"Challenge to Britain" pays lip service to nationalization, but avoids making any concrete proposals to make it a reality.

Seventy-six amendments propose to include in the program definite pledges to nationalize engineering, shipbuilding, aircraft, armaments, building, many other industries and the land itself.

"Challenge to Britain" contains no specific proposals for implementing the 1944 Education Act, for raising the school leaving age to 16, reducing classes or replacing slum schools.

The amendments, 59 of them,

with almost one voice say that Labor must implement the Act, provide the nursery schools and youth colleges, raise the school leaving age, build new schools and recruit new teachers.

FOR SOCIALISM

Most of the individual amendments which appear in the final agenda will, at the conference, be merged in composite amendments or withdrawn in favor of others.

But the agenda as it now stands gives a vivid picture of the whole-hearted opposition by the rank-and-file of the party to the abandonment of Socialism by the leadership.

The very first amendment, by Lewisham West, begins by writing boldly into the program:

"The Labor Party is a Socialist Party. It aims to replace Capitalism by Socialism, a classless society in which the means of production, distribution and exchange are owned and controlled by the community, and the resultant benefits fairly shared by all."

Manchester, Blackley, has put down an amendment which in sweeping manner and very few words sums up the essence of the majority of the amendments.

It proposes to delete six pages of the program, and to substitute the following:

"Labor's aim is economic strength and independence.

"(a) To achieve political and economic independence Labor will convene an immediate conference between the Great Pow-

ers of East and West with a view to the settlement of differences by negotiation, compromise and agreement."

"(b) To break the stranglehold of British finance capital, Labor will nationalize all major banks and monopolist combines of industrialists, thus giving Labor full control of financial policy both here and throughout the Colonies.

"(c) Labor will withdraw all British troops from the Colonies and assist, in every way possible, the Colonial workers in their struggle for democratic socialism."

CHINA'S PLACE

Many amendments reject the statement in "Challenge to Britain" that East-West trade be kept "within the limits imposed by the cold war," and propose to delete these words.

Wrexham, like others, wants the Chinese People's Government to be given "its rightful place" in U. N. and declares that Labor cannot associate with the U. S. campaign to "liberate" Socialist countries.

In contrast to the shuffling evasions of the official program the amendments are straight to the point.

"Labor will work to end the cold war and halt the rearmament race," says Stirling and Falkirk burghs.

An important amendment from the Electrical Trades Union uses the same words but adds that "La-

"(a) To achieve political and economic independence Labor will convene an immediate conference between the Great Pow-

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Studebaker Lays Off 6,000 as Car Sales Drag

The Studebaker Corp. yesterday announced a layoff of about 6,000 workers, a third of its employees, effective next Monday, and frankly admitted that the car market was oversupplied.

Harold S. Vance, the company's president who made the announcement out of South Bend, gave no indication when the laid off workers might be called back. He said Studebaker was doing what other companies have already begun to do recent weeks.

"There has been a considerable reduction in the level of retail delivery for the automobile industry as a whole," Vance said. "We are cutting back our schedules approximately one-third because we want to decrease the number of cars in dealers' hands."

The Studebaker announcement comes on the heels of numerous such announcements in auto and auto parts areas, and fear spread rapidly that cutbacks may be even

more drastic before this year runs out.

The Packard Co. halted its assembly operations last Friday until at least Sept. 21. Cadillac, Nash and Kaiser turned out no cars last week.

Last week's production of cars dropped to 109,309, compared with 121,258 the week before.

Of the Chrysler cars, only Plymouth production was still running strong. The rest of the com-

pany's divisions dropped substantially.

Reports on used cars sales, a very important barometer of the market for cars in general, showed a decline of 24 percent in July compared with the like month in 1952. A survey of the National Used Car Dealers Association showed that in the Western regions the drop in used cars sales was more than 51 percent. The New England and mid-Atlantic areas showed a decline in old car

sales of more than 32 percent.

The layoff wave in the auto plants that has already hit more than 100,000 in Detroit, is beginning to reflect itself in the parts industries. Toledo, major parts center, is already feeling the trend, and an atmosphere of jitters has seized much of its population.

The layoff wave and flat admissions by Studebaker's president that there are "too many" cars in

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Rep. Dawson Will Probe Chicago Fire

CHICAGO, Sept. 10.—As the grisly search for more bodies continued, Rep. William L. Dawson (R-Ill.), one of the two Negro members of Congress, announced he was conducting his own probe of the Labor Day fire that snuffed out the lives of at least 18 persons on Chicago's South Side.

The Negro Congressman, according to press dispatches, blamed the tragedy on the terrible overcrowding of the tenement house in Chicago's Negro ghetto.

His charge was corroborated by the report of firemen that they found eight charred bodies in one second-floor room.

At least six of the 18 persons known to have died in the slum dwelling fire were children, according to press reports.

Dawson further charged that fire department companies appeared to be slow getting to the scene of the fire, in the heart of the Negro district. He further said that pressure in fire hydrants seemed low. The fire department denied the charge.

The four story building at 3618 S. State St. was believed to have housed 150 persons, one press service said.

Deputy Coroner William Marshall said a rear portion of the building had been sub-divided into many tiny flats as the owners sought to squeeze more money out of their tenants.

Chicago has gained nationwide notoriety by the outbreaks of landlord-incited racist mobs seeking to maintain, with force and violence, the segregation patterns in the Midwest metropolis. End result of the racist outrages was to keep most Negroes herded in the South Side ghetto in the sort of tenement dwellings where at least 18 perished in the fire that broke out shortly after midnight.

Win Pledge by N.Y. State Rails and Unions to End Anti-Negro Job Bias

By ELIJU S. HICKS

An important advance in the fight to end Jim Crow railroad employment was registered Wednesday when Elmer A. Carter, Commissioner of the State Commission Against Discrimination, announced pledges from both company and union representatives to end discrimination against Negroes.

After an hour-long conference at Carter's office, 270 Broadway, representatives of the three largest Eastern railroads and four key railroad brotherhoods assured the commissioner that there would be no discrimination against Negroes on seniority lists in jobs from which Negroes have been previously barred.

Railroads represented in the conference were the Pennsylvania Railroad, New York Central and New York, New Haven and Hartford. The unions were the Order of Railway Conductors, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Conductors, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, and the

Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

BIAS DEVICES

The seniority lists are only one of the many devices used to prevent employment of Negroes in the "operating crafts"—engineers, brakemen, firemen, conductors, etc. The lists, which are supposed to guarantee seniority rights to railroaders, operate as follows:

When a man is hired for a job, say as a brakeman, he is given a work number one numeral higher than that of the previous worker hired. Periodically the companies are required, by the union contract, to post a list of the workers and their numbers, the lowest

numbers at the top, signifying the workers with the most seniority.

Upgrading and layoffs are supposed to be strictly determined by that list. When a man is laid off, or "furloughed" his name remains on that list and NO NEW WORKER can be hired for his job unless he is first offered the job.

LONG LISTS

When Negroes apply for jobs in the "lily-white" categories they are told that "there is a long list of furloughed workers" and that no new men are being hired. When white workers apply, however, the "long lists" miraculously disappear.

Carter's announcement said that previously "the efforts of the commission (SCAD), the railroads and the labor organizations had been largely blocked by the seniority lists of furloughed employees. He said that it was not until very recently that these lists have begun to be exhausted and that for the first time it is now possible to hire Negroes in job categories from which they have been previously barred."

Actually, these lists have been

an excuse rather than a reason for the failure to hire Negroes. On one railroad, whose representative took part in the conference, brakemen have been forced to accept a telephone shape-up or "call in" system of assignment to jobs because of the company's refusal to hire Negroes.

Sources in the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen reported months ago a declaration that it was not getting enough men to work and enough work out of those employed. The company, according to our information, "warned" the brakemen that unless they would accept the call-in system, "we might be forced" to hire Negroes.

Faced with strong pressure to hire Negro brakemen, the company since January has virtually stopped hiring brakemen from New York, shifting their employment of brakemen to New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

The Commission Against Discrimination announcement touches

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PROGRESSIVE PARTY URGES NEGRO IN HIGH COURT

C. B. Baldwin, national secretary of the Progressive Party, yesterday called upon President Eisenhower to appoint a Negro to the U. S. Supreme Court.

"Early in the 1952 campaign," Baldwin said, "President Eisenhower promised he would appoint Negroes to any position in his Administration for which they qualified. To date, newspaper reports indicate that the President has appointed less than a half dozen Negro citizens, in the main to replace Negro Democrats, and all in minor positions."

When the Progressive Party recently protested the appointment of Gov. James Byrnes to the U. N., Eisenhower replied that he sought "balanced political and geographical representation." Baldwin letter yesterday, commenting on this expression used by Eisenhower, continued:

"We believe the time has come

to recognize that the 'balance' in our political life must include the Negro people through representation in every aspect of American life. We sought to demonstrate this simple democratic ideal when we ran a Negro woman, Mrs. Charlotte A. Bass, for Vice President on our national ticket in 1952.

"Today we call upon the President to let America and the world know that we are making a break with the past denial of Negro participation in all phases of our governmental life. We urge the President in the interest of real balance in our national life to give more consideration in his future appointments to both labor and the Negro people. The highest tribunal of our land, which will be confronted this fall with important questions of concern to our whole population, is a most excellent place to put into practice real 'balanced representation.'

CHICAGO, Sept. 10.—Walter Reuther, president of the CIO, today held a conference in his Detroit offices on the situation in the United Packinghouse Workers of America. The parley was called following the action of the CIO United Retail and Wholesale Workers in chartering southern UPWA secessionists who are under charges of anti-Negro discrimination.

Called to the conference are leaders of the UPWA headed by president Ralph Helstein; the southern "rebel" group headed by A. O. McKinney, the UPWA's southern director under charges of white supremacy, and members of a CIO committee named by Reuther that includes Emil Rieve, president of the textile workers.

The secession movement among the UPWA locals in the South began shortly after McKinney was placed on charges of racial discrimination.

McKinney quickly took up the cry of "communism" in the UPWA and claimed the charges were a "maneuver to divert attention from 'Communist domination' in the packing union."

The southern group now claims it has the alliance of some red-baiting reactionary elements in certain northern districts of the union.

The CIO's leaders had been marking time with an "investigation" they planned of alleged "communist" influence in the UPWA since early this year.

The immediate problem facing

Reuther is the jurisdictional struggle within the CIO arising from open raiding of UPWA by the United Retail and Wholesale Workers. The heads of the latter union announced they agreed to charter the secessionists in the South, giving the excuse they seek to keep them "within CIO."

The United Retail is the same union that some years ago challenged the UPWA in an election among the Campbell Soup Co. workers in Camden, but lost the election to the packing union. Since then the CIO established a machinery for settling jurisdictional disputes among its own affiliates. Presumably, the United Retail will face charges before that body.

The splitting action of the southern secessionists and of the United Retail Workers comes in the face of the pact for joint action the UPWA has with the AFL's Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen and the joint negotiations both unions are involved in with the big packers. Both unions called a joint conference of their locals in the Swift & Co. chain next Tuesday in Chicago to review the status of the wage negotiations and to consider next steps.

NEW YEAR'S GREETINGS TO SOBELL SAYS MEETING WILL LAUNCH FREEDOM FIGHT

The National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case yesterday sent a Jewish New Year's greeting to Morton Sobell with a pledge that the meeting at Randall Island Stadium next Wednesday for a Rosenberg-Sobell dedication meeting.

"Together we will pledge not to rest until you receive a new trial. We will dedicate ourselves to the task of spreading the facts in the Rosenberg-Sobell throughout the country."

"We regard your imprisonment in Alcatraz, a place reserved for the most hardened criminals as an attempt to force from you a false confession. The traditions of our country calls for justice, not third degree methods. In this light, we are urging your removal from Alcatraz pending outcome of your legal appeal."

"You will be in the minds and hearts of thousands of your fellow Americans who will gather at Ran-

dall Island Stadium next Wednesday for a Rosenberg-Sobell dedication meeting.

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"You will be in the minds and hearts of thousands of your fellow Americans who will gather at Ran-

dall Island Stadium next Wednesday for a Rosenberg-Sobell dedication meeting.

"The National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case extends its best wishes for the New Year and pledges an unrelenting campaign for justice in your behalf during the year ahead."

The meeting at Randall Island Stadium, to begin at 7:30 p.m. will be the first major public expression since the execution of the Rosenbergs nearly three months ago. It is expected to be followed by similar meetings throughout the country.

Persons under 16 will be admitted free. Tickets are available at the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, 1050 Sixth Ave.

World of Labor

by George Morris



The Wrong Struggle Wrong Kind of Unity;

SOME OF OUR LABOR leaders who have pronounced the class struggle null and void are not averse to carrying on a bitter struggle among themselves in defense of the honor and profits of the employers of their respective industries. This has been a practice for many years. It stems from the "trickling down" theory—that if the employer does good, some of the good will trickle down to his hired hands.

But while this warfare has been usually held beneath the surface of labor's brotherhood, today, it seems, the struggle is coming out in the open. It has broken out between leaders of two of the most powerful labor groups in the country—the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and the railroad brotherhoods and unions. As you see, it is "brotherhood" on every side.

Last month's International Teamster carried a proclamation by president Dave Beck to the union's more than a million members, pledging cooperation to the trucking operators and declaring war on the railroad operators and unions. Beck declared cooperation between the motor truckers and IBT is "essential to the prosperity and advancement of both employers and employees." All forms of transportation are "trying to get their share of the distribution dollar" and "rough and tumble" methods are used to get it.

Beck denounced the railroad carriers as notoriously unethical people, especially because they use the railroad unions as "unpaid propaganda agents" to drum up business for the railroads. The "railroad labor magazines become channels of railroad lobby propaganda," he noted. So Beck called for all-out support of a joint employer-IBT outfit to promote cooperation for the trucking industry.

THE RAILROAD UNIONS do not, of course, take this lying down. The Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees Journal blazes out with a hot editorial titled "The Pot Calls the Kettle Black."

The BMWE also begins with the thesis that cooperation between a union and the employer is "the keynote of progress." Then after a page-full of bristling "brotherly" salutations for "Brother Beck" the paper concludes that Beck's suggestion is "worth thinking about" and the railroad journals ought to "press a bit stronger" for railroad transportation is the best dollars-worth anybody can get.

The BMWE charges Beck speaks out of "both sides of his mouth," and reminds him that the railroad brotherhoods "have never employed brickbat brigade to enforce their demands." This is apparently in reference to the much-publicized charge that Beck's organization in Seattle, where he had his start in unionism, practiced such methods.

The BMWE does not object to Beck rooting for motor trucking, but at the idea that he finds fault with the railroad unions for doing the same. "The fact remains, however, that since other labor leaders also realize the value of cooperation between the union and the employer, they should not be condemned for their efforts to promote good labor relations," says the B. M. W. E. Journal.

NOW, BROTHERS and sisters, isn't this a fine struggle to get into, especially in this day, when the enemies of labor are aiming their bayonets from every side. When the cry is for labor unity, we get more division in labor, and of all things, over whose boss should get the business.

Where does the program set forth by both sides in this controversy lead to? It first of all shifts the struggle from the traditional fight against the employers, for labor's needs, to one of cooperation with them against other employers and sister unions.

Secondly, if cooperation with the employer is the "keynote to progress" then we are bound to be led to a stage where actual wage or other concessions are granted to employers, in the interest of their competitive struggle for the market. This isn't far-fetched.

The leaders of the CIO's Utility Workers Union are so wrapped in this theory that they broke with CIO policy in opposition to public ownership of utilities. That union's leaders are always Johnny on the spot at state rate hearings in support of utility company petitions in the belief that some of the increase in rates will trickle down to the workers.

IN THE CLOTHING and ladies garment field, regional leaders of the same union often cooperate with their employers on rates to undercut other districts of the union, so as to attract work. Bottle blowers have spent more money in their publicity campaign for the use of glass containers than they have used up in organizing workers. The story is the same over the bitter warfare in fuel, printing, and other fields.

The employers, it need hardly be said here, are delighted to see labor leaders growl at each other like dogs. And they are especially happy to see these "dogs" turn to their respective masters as if to say, "How am I doing? Don't I deserve another dog biscuit?"

A struggle between workers and divisions inevitably flows from a policy of cooperation with the employers. The policy is disastrous because it ties the workers to the competitive and often wage-cutting interests of the employers—be they on a local, industry or international scale. It is not unity with the employers but unity of the workers' organizations that we need today.

There is a far better use for the money, literature and energy of labor unions than for promotion of the fortunes of the corporation.

MEMO TO UN BY PUERTO RICO CPI

Puerto Rico's Right To Self-Government

Following is the final installment of the Memorandum to the United Nations in the Case of Puerto Rico, submitted by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Puerto Rico. The Memorandum is called to attention of the UN Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories, and gives reasons why the U. S. government should be required to continue reading reports on Puerto Rico, and further why the UN should demand that the U. S. Government recognize the right of the Puerto Rican people to self-government.

The Memorandum is signed by Cesar Andreu Inglesias, general secretary, Juan Santos Rivera, chairman, of the Communist Party of Puerto Rico.

The Government of the United States uses the natural and human resources of Puerto Rico according to its own desires.

In the island of Vieques, which is part of Puerto Rico, the United States Navy has appropriated 71 percent of the territory (33,500 acres). Its population of about 11,000 has been obliged to emigrate or concentrate into 9,500 acres. Agricultural wealth and livestock have thus been destroyed.

Within the municipal jurisdictions of Coamo and Salinas, in the south of Puerto Rico, the U. S. Army has appropriated 13,000 acres, dispossessing the population.

On this coast the armed forces are using an additional 14,000 acres of land.

The island of Culebra is also utilized by the Navy as a base. On the East Coast of Puerto Rico, the United States armed forces maintain the large Roosevelt Roads military base. On the northeastern coast they have established the biggest military and air base in the Caribbean, Ramey Field. In the south of Puerto Rico is Loosy Field, another military base. In the center, within the jurisdiction of the municipality of Cayey, is another military establishment called Henry Barracks, and in the north the Tortuguero training field and Camp Buchanan.

In San Juan, the capital, the U. S. armed forces possess the El Morro and San Cristobal fortresses

as well as the Isla Grande airport, where the Tenth Naval District has its headquarters. Also in San Juan are situated the General Headquarters of the Caribbean Military District of the United States.

By a unilateral decision of the U. S. government, Puerto Rico has been transformed into what has been called the "Gibraltar of the Caribbean."

Under the U. S. Selective Service law more than 70,000 Puerto Ricans served in the armed forces of the United States during the Second World War. The recruiting of soldiers in Puerto Rico has gone on continuously. Puerto Ricans are obligated to serve in Europe and other distant regions of the world.

Thousands of soldiers participated in the war against the Popular Republic of Korea. Puerto Rico suffered about 3,500 casualties, dead, wounded, and prisoner.

Puerto Rico has no voice in the decisions on war and peace made by the Government of the United States. This situation, which will not be changed in the least with the constitution of the so-called Free Associated State, represents the imposition of taxation in blood on our people, as long as they can in no sense affect the determination of the foreign policy of the United States.

PETITION

In the light of these considerations, the United Nations cannot accede to the claim of the United States.

The obligation of the United States government to render reports on Puerto Rico must continue unchanged as long as present conditions exist.

The people of Puerto Rico look toward a world at peace. The deepest desire of our people is that their inherent rights as a nation be recognized. To that end, reflecting the true feelings of our people, we call upon the United Nations to demand that the Government of the U. S. recognize the right of our people to true self-government. The recognition of this right can be realized only with the establishment of a free, sovereign and independent Republic of Puerto Rico.

PAY RAISED IN PACTS WITH 3 OF RUBBER'S BIG FOUR

CLEVELAND, Sept. 9 (FP)—The CIO United Rubber Workers chalked up wage settlements with three of the industry's Big Four last week and was working on a pact with the remaining major company.

An agreement reached here with the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. called for general hourly wage increases of 2½ to 5½ cents, retroactive to Aug. 31, for 30,000 workers in 10 plants.

The settlement was similar to one signed Aug. 30 with Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. and with the B. C. Goodrich Co. Aug. 31. The Firestone pact covered 25,000

workers and the Goodrich pact 13,000 workers.

Still under negotiation was a wage agreement with the U. S. Rubber Co.

URW pension and insurance director Paul E. Bowers, chief union negotiator with Goodyear, said the wage boosts varied among the company's 10 plants to "help adjust area wage inequities." He said the new increases would make straight time average hourly rates about \$2.10.

As in the Firestone agreement, the Goodyear settlement included improved pensions and a comprehensive hospitalization and surgical insurance plan for employees and dependents at company expense.

Boris Grekov, Soviet Historian, Dies

MOSCOW, Sept. 10.—The death of Boris Grekov, 71, member of the Academy of Sciences and director of the Institute of History was announced today.

Grekov, a member of the Supreme Soviet, was one of the Soviet's most prominent historians, specializing in medieval history connected with the Kiev area.

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DEWEY'S 'KIND OF MAYOR'

DURING the 1950 mayoralty campaign, Gov. Dewey reportedly let slip to a Queens election rally that though he was supporting Edward Corsi, Republican candidate, Vincent Impellitteri was really his kind of Mayor." And Impellitteri has been Dewey's Mayor ever since.

Long before Rep. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., last week charged Impellitteri with being "Dewey's Mayor for the last three years" it had become clear that the Republican Governor and the Democratic Mayor were political partners. The 15-cent Transit Authority fare, the 15 percent rent increase, the sales tax boost and the Mayor's assault on civil liberties and democratic education are testimonials to this alliance.

When Dewey, smarting under the exposure of this bipartisan connivance, shouts to a Syracuse meeting the other night that New York City officials (he didn't mention Impellitteri, however) are a "collection of political incompetents," and when Impellitteri, smarting under the same transit deal spotlight, wails that Dewey "held a gun to our heads," this was demagogic of the first order.

The Governor and the Mayor are "blasting" each other with pop guns on the eve of the vital Democratic primary election in New York City to give the impression that they are bitter foes. The facts are otherwise.

New Yorkers, especially enrolled Democrats who will vote in Tuesday's primary, should know that:

1) Impellitteri advanced the Transit Authority idea, which was later expanded and "improved upon" by Dewey.

2) Impellitteri and Dewey agreed as far back as November, 1952, to raise the fare with a Transit Authority.

3) Impellitteri "deliberately concealed" from the Board of Estimate, as charged by his opponent, Robert F. Wagner, Jr., that from September, 1952, to March, 1953, the city and Dewey were negotiating a "back-door" deal on state aid and the city budget in return for acceptance of the 15-cent Authority deal.

Impellitteri refused to accept a bid by the CIO and AFL for a "united fight" against the Authority conspiracy when it was proposed to him at the April budget hearings.

Whether Dewey said so or not, Impellitteri is his "kind of a Mayor."

THE CHICAGO TRAGEDY

THE 18 NEGRO men, women and children who were consigned to an agonizing death in the flames of a Chicago ghetto firetrap were sacrificial victims offered up to the gods of Jimcrow, landlord greed and Congressional pro-war economizing.

How many more innocent persons must be consumed by the flames of match-stick houses before an aroused public opinion forces an end to this horror?

The guilt lies first of all with the Jimcrow system which forces the Negro people into areas which contain the worst housing, but for which they must pay the highest rents.

But it lies also with a national administration and Congress which connived to destroy what little there was left of a low-cost public housing program. In the last session of Congress, President Eisenhower recommended the construction of only 35,000 public housing units for the coming year.

Congress, however, cut even this figure to 20,000 units. It also added a provision which barred all contracts for future housing construction, virtually wiping out the entire program. This caused cancellation of existing plans for demolition of slum areas and construction of new housing units.

The area of the Chicago tragedy was one of those affected by the Congressional axe job.

Nor can former President Truman's administration escape responsibility. His recommendation also amounted to nothing more than a drop in the bucket.

The excuse for virtually destroying the housing program in the last session of Congress was that we cannot afford to produce armaments for war and at the same time build homes for those who need them.

But if the people were to make a choice between continued cold-war build-up and safe homes for their children, it is clear where the choice would lie.

Stop the slaughter of innocents! End Jimcrow housing. The people should demand a full-scale public housing program. They should demand peaceful negotiations among the Big Powers for settlement of issues, instead of the continued bankrupting armaments race and drive to war.

Communist Party Answers Slanders by Att'y General

THE COMMUNIST PARTY on Sept. 8 urged a huge mobilization of the American people led by labor "to prevent the Bill of Rights from being driven underground" and to restore democratic rights which are being destroyed.

A statement issued by the National Committee, over signatures of William Z. Foster, chairman, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, and Pettis Perry, warned that the Eisenhower Administration is attempting to drive all democratic rights underground by labelling efforts to exercise them as "subversive."

TEXT of the statement follows:

"The recent arrest of World War II hero Robert Thompson and trade unionist Sid Stein, fugitives from Smith Act injustice, is another blow on a long list of blows against the democratic liberties and Constitutional guarantees of the American people.

"Thompson and Stein were fugitives from punitive measures inflicted by a fascist-minded judge on the basis of a verdict rendered by an intimidated and hand-picked jury and sustained by a reactionary Supreme Court majority. Their real and only 'crime' is that they were and are dauntless fighters for peace and the democratic rights of the American people, fighters for the true national interests of our country.

"The arrest of Carl Ross, Sam Coleman, Mrs. Kremen and Mrs. Patricia Blau for allegedly 'harboring' Thompson and Stein is part of the same pattern. The charge of 'harboring' should deceive no one. Their real 'crime' in the eyes of Eisenhower's Attorney General Brownell is their role in the struggle against war and fascism.

"It is an alarming fact that these arrests were accompanied by shouts that the 'Communist underground has been cracked.' These shouts are intended to hide the real meaning of these arrests.

THE REAL MEANING is precisely that these arrests have dealt another blow to the democratic rights of all Americans; that they follow on the indictment and arrest of 97 under the Smith Act, and prepare the ground for new arrests and persecutions; that they are aimed not only at the Communist Party, but at the trade unions and other organizations of the people. The shouts about the 'Communist underground' are intended to conceal the fact that among those indicted and persecuted are Jack Hall of the International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union; Karley Larsen of the International Woodworkers; William Senter and Dave Davis of the United Electrical Workers; Irving Potash of the Fur and Leather Workers; as well as officials of the Pension Union of Seattle, of the Civil Rights Congress, of the labor and Left press, and so on.

"It is no mere coincidence that the arrests occurred at the same time Ben Gold of the Fur and Leather Workers was indicted for perjury under Taft-Hartley; that Brownell announced he will add the Lawyers Guild to his subversive list; that the reactionary American Bar Association demanded the disbarment of Communist lawyers; that the Jenner committee found 'subversion' among the Protestant clergy, the press and the schools of our country; that Brownell gave an interview to the reactionary U. S. News & World Report announcing plans for intensifying the drive on subversives and calling the Communist Party more dangerous now than ever before.

"ALL THIS shows that the process of fascism is advancing; for harassment and persecu-

faster than the American people realize. The Eisenhower Administration is speeding up the drive to install fascism in our country.

"But there is still time to act, and new possibilities for beating back the drive to fascism. There is still time to stop the Smith Act persecutions and arrests, to win amnesty for all Smith Act victims, and to repeal the fascist Smith Act.

"It is a despicable fascist lie and trick to say, as Brownell does, that the Communist Party is 'underground.' Our Party is an open, legal party, engaging in public activity, maintaining offices, printing and distributing literature, holding meetings, and sending its spokesmen to testify and fight at official hearings. It is fighting all efforts to deprive it of legality.

"In fighting for its own legality, the Communist Party is also fighting for the legality of the Bill of Rights. Our Party's right to exist as a legal party and to exercise Constitutional rights is therefore the concern of all the people of our country, including those who disagree with us. For the experience of our country to date, not to speak of the experience of Germany, irrefutably establishes the fact that every attack on the Communist Party and the rights of Communists have been followed by a bigger assault on the general democratic rights of labor and the people, on the basic rights of freedom of association and freedom of the press.

THE THEREFORE all the American people, and especially labor, should enter this fight. It is in their own vital bread-and-butter, life-and-death interest to repeal the Smith Act and the McCarran Act, to restore the First Amendment of our Constitution, to defend the right of free political association.

"All Americans have every reason to be alarmed by this talk of a Communist 'underground.' Where else but in fascist countries is there talk of a Communist 'underground'?

"This talk can be understood only as an attempt to prepare the ground, to cultivate the atmosphere in our country, for branding all activity in defense of peace and the Bill of Rights as 'underground' activity. It is a tragic symbol of how far the billionaire monopolists and their politicians have gone toward transforming our country into a police state. By this kind of talk, the Eisenhower-McCarthy-Hoover Administration exposes its real objective: to drive all democratic rights underground.

"By 'underground' they mean any and all attempts to protect democratic rights from unconstitutional, illegal and undemocratic police state invasion and destruction. For example, the FBI openly boasts of tapping phones of all people identified in the fight for peace and democracy. When such people then refrain from using their own phones and use pay telephones in order to prevent garbled versions of their conversations from being distorted to get them fired from jobs, or deported, or hauled before inquisitorial committees, or ousted from professions, this is called 'going underground.'

THE FBI STATIONS car-loads of snoops in front of headquarters, halls, meeting places and the offices of pro-peace and people's organizations. They try to photograph people entering and leaving. They plant illegal dictaphones inside so as to record conversations in order to "finger" people for harassment and persecu-

sion. When people do not obligingly come to be photographed or have their voices 'recorded' for FBI files, but meet instead in the privacy of a home which is not under police state surveillance in order to exercise their Constitutional and democratic right of free association and free speech, this is called 'going underground.'

"The FBI places the homes of prominent Communist leaders under 24-hour surveillance, trailing them from home to office and to meeting places, in an effort to intimidate whomever these Communist leaders meet with or speak to. When such Communist leaders, therefore, in order to carry out their activity of fighting for peace, leave home and take up residence elsewhere, sometimes separating themselves from their families to do so, as they have every democratic right and every responsibility for so doing, this is called 'going underground.'

"BUT ARE not such things fully understandable to the American people? Every unionist who has ever had to build his union in a company-dominated town or labor-poll infested shop; every Negro who knows the history of his people's struggle for freedom; every American who cherishes the Constitution and the Bill of Rights will know that what the FBI calls 'going underground' are simply the measures which increasing numbers of people, Communists and non-Communists as well, are being forced to take in order to exercise their democratic rights. Where is the real danger and menace to our country here? Obviously from the illegal, unconstitutional police state surveillance and harassment of the FBI, directed by McCarthy's self-confessed pal and admirer, J. Edgar Hoover, and Eisenhower's attorney-general Brownell, who has just whitewashed McCarthy of fraud and corruption in the use of funds.

"The American people will understand this fact. But understanding is not enough. What is needed is a huge mobilization of the American people led by labor to restore the democratic rights which are being destroyed and to prevent American democracy and the Bill of Rights from being driven underground.

"What is needed is a powerful fight-back against the efforts to impose fascism on our land. It is necessary to demand the release of Thompson and Stein, as of all Smith Act victims. It is necessary to demand amnesty for victims of the Smith Act. Stop Smith Act persecutions. Repeal the Smith Act! Repeal all police state laws—the McCarran, McCarran-Walters, Taft-Hartley acts!

"WHAT IS NEEDED is to abolish the secret political police in the U. S. The American people are increasingly worried about FBI snooping, recruitment of stooliegeons, and harassment of neighbors and friends. They are increasingly showing it by refusing to 'cooperate' with the secret police, by refusing to give information or to finger their neighbors and fellow workers. They are closing their doors in the faces of FBI-snoopers.

"The arrests in California of Thompson, Stein, Ross and the others will not intimidate the American people. They will be found ready to protest plans of Eisenhower and Brownell to add to the sentence of Thompson. They will be ready to enter the fight to save our Bill of Rights, to avert war and thereby to save the very lives and liberties of the American people."

Germany

(Continued from Page 4)

CIO's Walter Reuther in the international labor movement.

The record will show, however, that the rightwing leaders of our trade unions set up the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) three-and-a-half years ago to split world labor, which was then largely organized in the World Federation of Trade Unions.

They dominated the ICFTU and directed its program so as best to serve the interests of the Wall Street banks and monopolies.

This means that they turned the ICFTU into an instrument of the State Department's "cold war." Where they were unable to convert trade unions in other countries into tools of the capitalists, they tried to split these unions.

In Germany, they encountered little resistance, owing to the traditional anti-Communist, anti-Soviet program of the Social Democratic leaders.

Instead of using their dominating position in the ICFTU to help the German workers fight the policy of remilitarization and renazification, Meany, Reuther and their agents, such as the notorious Irving Brown, organized espionage and sabotage groups in the West German unions and directed these against the East German workers.

IT WAS SUCH an organized espionage and sabotage operation which provoked the June 17 events in East Germany. And the Social Democrats are still proud of the role they played.

Only last Tuesday, while viewing with alarm the Adenauer victory which its lickspittle advocacy of the "cold war" helped bring about, the New York Post boasted that the Social Democrats, "not Adenauer's conservatives — led the historic revolts against Communist tyranny in the Eastern Zone."

It was Reuther, Meany and Irving Brown who turned the Stockholm third Congress of the ICFTU into a demonstration of support for the fascist provocateurs in East Germany.

It was Reuther and Brown who rushed to West Berlin, appealed to Eisenhower for further interference in East Germany, raised money for more espionage and sabotage, hurled new slanders against the Soviet Union and the German Communists, and called for "liberating" the East Germans.

The elections showed how that policy backfired: Meany and Reuther were playing a game that helped Adenauer win.

Their proposals and program, put into action by the Social Democratic and trade union leadership, compromised completely the electoral promises of the Social Democrats, who talked German reunion but acted a la Adenauer to "liberate" East Germany by force.

It is doubtful if the German Social Democratic and trade union leaders have learned anything from this, or that they are capable of learning anything. After all, they played

the same role to prepare the way for Hitler.

It is to be hoped that the West German rank and file Social Democrats and trade unionists will draw the correct conclusions.

But we American trade unionists cannot escape our own responsibility in the victory of Adenauer and the heightened threat of fascism and war in Europe and the world.

After all, Meany, Reuther and Irving Brown are our responsibility. And from their latest pronouncements at the American Legion convention, they still consider their prime role in this world to be the custodians of Wall Street's profits.

In playing this role they not only pave the way to fascism in Germany and other countries; they are laying out the welcome mat for it here.

Adenauer

(Continued from Page 1)

here" (that is, the U. S. High Commission), "believe Adenauer cannot wait beyond Jan. 1. By then, they said, an acute crisis will have arisen in Western defense planning unless the treaties have been ratified."

This is tantamount to admission that the basis of Adenauer's "stability" is the war program which he and Secretary Dulles are trying to accelerate. It indicates that the anti-war, anti-militarization sentiment which was reflected by the nine million votes in opposition to Adenauer last Sunday is expected to gain momentum as the Chancellor actually begins to carry out his program.

Moreover, the inspired announcement of Adenauer's forthcoming ultimatum reflects the defeatism in State Department and official West German quarters over the EDC project.

Recent electoral victories of the anti-war forces in both France and Italy sealed the fate of the European Army (read: "resurrected Wehrmacht and its contingents from other West European countries") under that guise. With the probability stronger than ever, now that Adenauer has been reelected on an open pro-war platform, that neither the French nor Italian Parliaments will ratify the EDC treaty, Dulles has been forced to show the real death's-head beneath the EDC veil.

Wagner

(Continued from Page 1)

dealed the fare issue while double-talking to "save the current rate of fare" was evaded by Impellitteri in campaign talks yesterday.

UNION ACTIONS

At Wagner headquarters there were reports of a "spirited development" among trade unions to push his candidacy in the final days of the campaign. The candidate was scheduled to meet with leaders of AFL Local 90, Plasterers Union, this afternoon. Tomorrow he will address an outing of Consolidated Edison CIO Utility Workers Union members at Throgs Neck.

A meeting which belied Impellitteri's claims that the bulk of the taxicab industry is supporting his candidacy was the 2:30 a.m. rally of CIO and Independent union cab drivers at Wertheimer's Hall on Third Ave. and 18 St. The drivers pledged Wagner support and back his promise to overhaul outmoded hack policies.

ANSWERS GEROSA

In the meantime, Wagner's running mate Lawrence E. Gerosa, candidate for Comptroller, was condemned by Vito Marcantonio, American Labor Party state chairman, for asserting that Marcantonio had launched Impellitteri's "political career" and that former State Sen. William Bianchi, "Marcantonio's No. 1 political henchman," had introduced the mayor at an Italian street celebration at 106 St. and First Ave. last Monday. The ALP leader said:

"This statement reveals Mr.

Gerosa's utter contempt for truth and for the people. It is well known in Democratic Party circles that Mr. Bianchi has not been associated with me since the first of the year, at which time he joined the Democratic Party. Despite this, Mr. Gerosa imposes a lie on the people whose vote he is soliciting. It is no wonder that both the Democratic Party and the ALP rejected him in 1946 because he was found to be unfit and unqualified to hold public office."

Clifford T. McAvoy, ALP candidate for mayor, in a reply to a story published in one of the afternoon papers, issued the following statement:

"I state for the record and for all time that I have not been a member of the Communist Party. Anybody who says so is a liar."

McAvoy also blasted away at Liberal Party candidate Rudolph Halley for "the most heinous piece of political duplicity ever perpetrated on the people of the city of New York." He was referring to a declaration by Adolph A. Berle, Liberal state chairman, on a July 8 radio program that Halley had promised to vote for the Transit Authority "if his vote was needed," but that "he would not vote for it unless he had to."

Berle, according to the text of the program made public by McAvoy, told the radio audience that "what he (Halley) was saying is that this (the Transit Authority) was a bad job and since his vote was not needed to pass it, he could afford to vote against it and did."

Railroad

(Continued from Page 3)

or one phase of the Jimcrow hiring problem, the question of seniority lists. But even this factor represents only a lever in the industry. Without close and strict policing—a function which the commission doesn't claim to perform—the agreement can easily be turned to smoke.

Among the other methods used by the companies—with the tacit, and sometimes over cooperation of the unions—is that of giving Negroes jobs and then making it impossible for them to carry them out. An example of this was the promotion of a New York Central freight handler to the job of switchboard operator about a year ago.

The day the Negro worker started, the company pressured everyone in the office to tie up the board. When the board became jammed with nuisance calls, the union representatives were called in and "shown" that the Negro worker was "incompetent." He was immediately fired.

Another example of the company's determination not to hire Negroes for the "better" jobs was the case of a freight handler with nearly 20 years seniority. A job as foreman was posted on the bulletin board for the freight handlers to bid on.

When the bids were in it was found that the Negro 20-year man had the highest seniority of any applicant. Company agents, with

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the cooperation of the union, then pressured a white worker with more seniority, who did not want the job, to "bid in" for it. The Negro worker was thus replaced even before he started.

The companies are extremely vulnerable on this question. Each of them has one or more contracts with the federal government—contracts which explicitly prohibit discrimination. Appointment of an enforcement committee by President Eisenhower recently, may force compliance with this provision.

Along with New York State, New Jersey, Connecticut, Rhode Island and Massachusetts in the East, have FEPC laws, which if enforced would eliminate the anti-Negro practices.

U. S. Indicts

(Continued from Page 1)

tell the alleged fatal beating of one of the Negroes, Herbert Thompson, but no indictment was made in connection with the death because the state, and not the Federal government, has jurisdiction over such a case.

The defendants were charged with putting the Negroes in bondage by paying their fines and forcing them to work them out in the fields. The four Negroes were kidnaped from places in Alabama and Mississippi, the indictment alleged. However, no indictment was made in connection with the fatal beating since the state, and not the Federal Government, would have jurisdiction in a murder case.

All defendants, except Lindsay Dial, appeared before the U. S. Commissioner and were released in unusually light bail, considering the gravity of the charges against them. Bail of \$1,000 was set for all but Oscar and Fred Dial, who must post \$2,500.

The charge of kidnaping conceivably could be prosecuted under the Lindbergh Law, in which case it would be considered a capital offense. The Lindbergh Law would apply also in the cases involving Negroes transported across the Mississippi state line into Alabama.

Lindsay promised to appear with his attorney tomorrow morning.

The indictment said that Herbert Thompson was fatally beaten after he ran away and was caught "on or about" May 7, 1953. Fred Dial and Oscar Dial caught Thompson and returned him to the farm owned by Fred Dial, the indictment charged. It said that Fred Dial held a shotgun on Cliff Fluker, another Negro, and ordered Fluker to tie Thompson over a bale of hay. When Fluker refused, Fred Dial tied Thompson around the feet and waist and around the neck with a rope and then tied him to a bale of hay, the indictment charged. It charged that Fred Dial then held a shotgun and pistol on "other persons" and forced them to "beat and whip" Thompson.

Thompson was carried by Fred Dial and a youth, identified as 16-year-old John Leon Rutledge, to "Grant Hopson's House" where

Thompson died May 9, it was charged. Rutledge was not indicted.

Another alleged victim, Coy Lee Tansley, alias "C. L." was released from the county jail at Meridian, Miss., late in January of this year when Oscar Dial paid his fine and took him to the Boyd's, Ala., farm, the indictment said. It charged that Oscar Dial "about a week later" tied Tansley's hands and feet with a rope and beat him with a lariat.

Another count charged that Matthew Williams, another alleged victim, was whipped on the floor of a club house in Sumter County in December, 1951. Four of the defendants were charged with tying Williams' hands and feet and taking off his pants to beat him.

Studebaker

(Continued from Page 3)

dealers' hands, confirmed the fear expressed by leaders of the United Automobile Workers last spring that the bulk of the industry's expected production for the year was being pushed out at breakneck speed, with unnecessary recruiting of new workers, in the first half of the year.

The union demanded a conference with the employers on a plan of spreading employment over the year to avoid the layoffs. The companies ignored the proposal and charged the union with lack of confidence in the "free enterprise" system.

Report Ryan

Move to Block

AFL Expulsion

Pressed by out-New York vice-presidents of the International Longshoremen's Association for a session of the executive council before the AFL's convention opens in St. Louis, Joseph P. Ryan was reported yesterday polling the 21 members of the top ILA body on the question.

Some of the vice-presidents on the council are reported still hopeful that a majority can be won for action that may block expulsion of the union by the AFL. These leaders have earlier announced their intention of forming a new union under an AFL charter if the ILA is expelled.

A council meeting in New York last month cast a majority vote of "confidence" in lifetime president Ryan and decided to do nothing to satisfy the AFL executive council.

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Melville's Attack on Imperialism

Differs With Review of Army Film

Editor, Feature Section:

Lester Rodney is one of the best writers on the paper, and not only in his splendid sports column. But I disagree with his review of the movie "From Here to Eternity."

A basic question a progressive critic must ask of any work of art, is how true it is to life. Rodney seems to be under the impression that the movies are exempt from any such criticism. After all, to him, it is a "good show"—the magic words by which the Hollywood producers excuse all their depravities—it doesn't try to be anything else. 50,000,000 people will see the movie (isn't that a little too high?), and if the Worker criticizes it, the people are likely to become incensed at the paper.

But the readers of the paper are not children. Nobody is telling them not to go to the movie. A little intelligent appraisal of the ideas, and truths or untruths in the movie, may even arm them somewhat when they do see it.

Rodney falls into a sucker's trap. Since he is fed up with the Hollywood fairy tales, give him some brutal naturalism and he portrays the real army, ask any veteran about the scene where the commanding general tells the bad Captain Holmes that because he was so mean to his men, he must be court-martialed. There is "no place for men like him in the army."

As any veteran knows, the army backs its "disciplinarians" to the limit. And Rodney, in his review, even covers up the whitewash dictated by the army brass. He doesn't mention this fantastic scene, and says, "there are some good officers." Of course there are, but that isn't the point the picture makes. It is that the army system protects the men against the officers. It makes the point again, in respect to the brutal treatment given to Maggio. "If he would only have made a complaint in the proper channels . . .

As to Rodney's belief that the movie is a gallant defense of women, I don't think that its message, namely that the men are promiscuous, so why not the women too? has much really to contribute to an understanding of the woman question.

And so with Maggio. This is not the vulgar stereotype of the Italian-American. But it is a patronizing portrayal, of a "company clown" who goes from wisecracks to booze, and wildly assaults two M. P.'s. Before Rodney asserts with such conviction that this is "one of Hollywood's better portrayals," he should consult some Italian-Americans.

Finally, as to what is "typical of the army," and a "true picture," Rodney should wake up to the fact that this is not the period of the James Montgomery Flagg posters of soldiers with halos around their heads. The propaganda today is, "It's a tough world, and you have to be tough and brutal. Above all, think of nothing. Crying is O.K. A good soldier always gripes. If somebody offends you, put a knife in his gut."

The latter is one of the climatic

By DAVID PLATT

With its September issue, just off the press, Masses & Mainstream begins an important new feature titled "American Document," the purpose of which, the editors announce, is to recall "neglected aspects" of our democratic heritage and illuminate vital problems today.

The first document, "The Civilizer," is an excerpt from Herman Melville's 1846 novel "Typee: A Peep at Polynesian Life." It is an indictment of great force and eloquence of the "Western Civilizers" of the Pacific Islands. As a member of the crew of the whaling ship Achushnet, Melville had seen with his own eyes what the "blessings of civilization trust," to use Mark Twain's expression, had done to places like the Marquesas, Tahiti and Hawaii.

Melville wrote the following more than 100 years ago but somehow his words sound as though they were written yesterday to protest the despoliation of Korea by the imperialists.

"The fiend-like skill we display in the invention of all manner of death-dealing engines, the vindictiveness with which we carry on our wars, and the misery and desolation that follow in their train, are enough of themselves to distinguish the white civilized man as the most ferocious animal on the face of the earth.

"The term 'Savage' is, I conceive, often misapplied, and indeed when I consider the vices, cruelties, and enormities of every kind that spring up in the tainted atmosphere of a feverish civilization, I am inclined to think that so far as the relative wickedness of the parties is concerned, four or five Marquesan Islanders sent to the United States as Missionaries might be quite as useful as an equal number of Americans dispatched to the Islands in a similar capacity . . .

No wonder Melville's novel was attacked by the influential Missionary Societies of his day when it appeared under the imprint of a British publisher. No one would take the novel in this country. Harper's turned it down because "it was impossible that it could be true."

Far from discouraged, Melville "hit back again in his next novel 'Omoo,'" said McElroy, "as well as in 'Mardi,' which satirized the American slaveholders and the unjust war against Mexico."

Speaking of our democratic heritage, a reader calls our attention to the following striking description of Elizabeth Gurley Flynn in Inez Haynes Irwin's book, "Angels and Amazonas," published by Doubleday in 1933.

"Elizabeth Gurley Flynn—still a young woman was the Joan of Arc of the IWW movement. When she was 16 no IWW strike but called on her for help and advice. Her life is a chronicle of militant labor activities, arrests, imprisonment and social persecution. She has borne poverty and abuse with such unruffled fortitude as to win the warm admiration and friendship of men and women who dislike her principles."

Jet Magazine (leading Negro weekly digest) recently selected Albert E. Kahn's new book, "The Game of Death—Effects of the Cold War on Our Children"—as the "Book of the Week." The magazine especially cited the 32-page chapter, "Infamy of the Nation," in which the author exposes and condemns discrimination and persecution of Negro American children. "The Game of Death" is the first book released by the new publishing firm of Cameron & Kahn (109 Greenwich Ave., N.Y. 14).

Membership of the Television Writers of America defeated a Loyalty Oath constitutional amendment requiring everyone in the organization to swear that he is not and never has been etc. As a compromise, they substituted an amendment that this oath be taken by TWA executive board members only.

A friend in London writes that "ordinary peoples here are getting heartily sick of anti-Communism in their movies. Big news this week in London film world is that British Lion, distributor of the British propaganda film 'Operation Malaya' complained that theatres won't take their picture, despite the blessing given it by Sir Winston Churchill (he saw it privately a month ago) and the British War Office. Said Sir Arthur Jarrett of British Lion (according to the Evening News): This is a film with news. It shows the factual story of Britain's fight against the terrorists in Malaya, but no one, yet, will show it. The film takes audiences on a patrol against Malayan patriots ending in killing and capture of some of them. Do you wonder why the theatres fight shy of this imperialist propaganda?"

scenes in which the "hero" takes part. If a good part of the army is like that, there are also plenty of soldiers who have some thoughts in their head. The picture will not, as Rodney points out, "send young men panting to the nearest recruiting booth," but the army does not depend on recruiting booths. It drafts young men, and, as some of the brass said, has to make them into "killers."

This hard-living, hard-drinking, mindless soldier, who looks upon all women, especially in foreign countries, as legitimate prey, is the soldier of the army of imperial



HERMAN MELVILLE

on the scoreboard

by LESTER RODNEY

Note for Giles, Milliken, Triandos, \$\$\$. . .

NOT THAT WHAT Carl Furillo did last Sunday at the Polo Grounds was very sensible, but to those who are scorning him for having fixations and hallucinations about Durocher, and to those who are saying he lost his head for no reason whatsoever, I would commend a sentence in the interesting book "The Artful Dodgers" (previously unreviewed here).

In a chapter on Furillo written by veteran baseball reporter Roscoe McGowen of the Times, we find the following:

"After Durocher took over the Giants, it is also a matter of common knowledge to men close to baseball that Leo was convinced that 'dusting off' Furillo and Roy Campanella would lessen the hitting effectiveness of these two players."

Common knowledge to men close to baseball, mind you. And Furillo is not "close to" baseball, he's in it. So he must know, especially since he was once sent to the hospital by Sheldon Jones' fastball.

Some may say with justice that the intent of dusting off is not to hit a batter but to drive him back, that no Giant pitcher would WANT to bean Furillo or anyone else. But if you start with a managerial concept of throwing at a batter, and a fastball like Jones with less than acceptable big league control sends you to the hospital by hitting your head with a hard object traveling at the rate of 90 miles an hour, it can be understood if you find the difference negligible.

Furillo may have been a little off base Sunday, especially since the close pitch in question hit his wrist and was obviously not aimed at the head. But it is clear that his explosion against Durocher did not come from out of thin air.

Is National League President Warren Giles, who fined and reprimanded Furillo and did nothing else, interested in the above assertion by a veteran baseball writer in a book on the shelves of the public library?

Since it is quite possible Giles hasn't read the book, I'll send him the quotation myself.

DID SOME GUESSING yesterday on the World Series pitchers. Named four prospective Dodger starters, Erskine, Roe, Meyer and Loes, two sleeper starting possibilities, Labine and Black, and another outside possibility, Podres.

Which was the signal for young Bob Milliken to take over for the injured Podres in the first inning at Cincinnati Wednesday night and proceed to pop the eyes of all and sundry, including Yankee scouts, with eight and a third innings of hitless, near-perfect ball. Of course the Red batting order is a far cry from that of the Yanks, but there's a trio in there, Kuszewski, Bell and Greengrass, which doesn't exactly tote toothpicks up to the dish.

Mr. Milliken is hereby until further notice added to the list of sleeper starters!

By the way, looking ahead to '34, how many clubs can you name which can present as promising a lineup of pitchers in their 20's as the Dodgers will have at Vero Beach in March? Newcombe, Erskine, Loes, Labine, Black, Milliken, Podres. Not to mention the 30-year-old Meyer, and old Preach . . .

DEAR GEORGE WEISS: When you brought up reinforcements from the farm team, you explained that you were bringing up first baseman Gus Triandos from Birmingham because he figured to help the team more than Vic Power, the Negro star at Kansas City.

Somehow nobody, least of all the Yanks, makes much mention these days of the fact that Triandos has a .143 batting average and isn't even used against lefthanded pitching any more—supposedly the idea in bringing him up.

Now this is no rap against young Triandos, who may or not turn out to be a fine ballplayer, and good luck to him. But as we pointed out here when he was leapfrogged ahead of Power to the majors, the two players' batting averages and power production in the minors was about even at the time (with Power having the slight statistical edge). The difference was that Power had starred in the Yankee chain for three years, Triandos for one, and that Power's average was compiled in a league of higher classification, making it more meaningful.

The difference was and is Jimcrow.

Just happened to notice Triandos' average and thought it deserved mention.

Power, incidentally, is currently leading the Triple A American Association in batting by 14 points over his nearest rival.

SOUNDS LIKE the A's are getting a prize package in Bob Trice, hurler from Ottawa who will be the first Negro player in Philadelphia's big league history when he pitches Sunday.

The 25-year-old righthander has just been voted the unusual dual award of International League Rookie of the Year AND Most Valuable Player. It seems that not only was he a 21 game winner with a sixth place club, but also a good long ball hitter used effectively as a pinch hitter, with four homers and five doubles among his safeties.

An interesting little statistic from his record—83 bases on balls in 230 innings, or just three walks per nine innings. Good control, especially for a rookie coming up with a reputation as a fastballer.

THE SCOREBOARD is off and running in the annual fund drive with that \$150 from a group of Dodger fans in the Bronx. Now how about a similar amount from Yankee fans in Brooklyn? (From WHAT?) All contribution sent to this column will be recorded here.

A Program to Defend America

- For a Big Five pact of peace.
- For a peace-time economy—with jobs protected by federal public works and a short work-week.
- For restoration of the Bill of Rights. An end to the political witchhunts and mass arrests which are destroying constitutional safeguards.
- End the discrimination and violence against the Negro people—for full equality through enforcement of the Fourteenth Amendment and an FEPC.

Western Pennsylvania Labor News

470 Lose Jobs as Plant Closes**U.S. STEEL CLOSES PLANT; 470 WORKERS LOSE JOBS**

PITTSBURGH. — The closing down of the 83-year-old Isabella Furnaces in nearby Etna threw 470 workers out of work. The plant produced 400 tons daily of ferromanganese iron.

Although company officials proclaimed that "everything is being done for our employees" to get them alternative jobs and promised that "everyone will be taken care of," the workers themselves reported that "the pickin's are pretty slim." Most of the jobs the corporation offered were, they said, in Chicago or at the new plant in Morrisville, Pa., near Philadelphia.

2,300 STEELWORKERS END WILCAT STRIKE

BRIDGEVILLE, Pa. — About 2,300 workers at the Universal-Cyclops plant, who had quit in a wildcat protest July 29 over the 5-day suspension of 38 employees in the cold steel department for refusing to work Sunday, July 19, returned to their jobs at the orders of the CIO United Steelworkers district officers after having been out for five days. The suspensions will be handled under the grievance procedures provided in the union contract.

STRIKE THREAT WINS BAKERS WAGE HIKE

PITTSBURGH. — Threats of a

strike by 1,200 production workers forced 16 big baking firms here to raise by a third their previous offer of an increase of 7½ cents an hour to men employees and by nearly a half their earlier offer of a 5½-cent hourly hike to women workers. The new offer, accepted at a meeting of the union, Local 12 of the AFL Bakery & Confectionery Workers, gives the men a 10-cent hourly raise and the women, eight cents.

The employers, in addition, are to contribute \$2 a week for each employee to the health and welfare plan of the international union. Workers on vacation are to be paid at the higher night rates. This will effect about 70 percent, as most of the baking is done at night.

Bakeries signing the agreement, which is for one year, include the National Biscuit Co. and the Braun, Baur, Drake, Ed and Liberty Baking companies.

Some 350 workers, however, of the A & P Stores, who were also involved in the negotiations, rejected the offer and voted for an immediate strike.

Approximately 550 truck drivers of the Kaufmann, Gimbel and Horne Dept. Stores were awarded a 10-cent-an-hour raise by an arbitrator, who ordered the hike retroactive to Nov. 1. The drivers were represented also by Local 636.

CYANIMID STRIKERS REJECT FOUR-CENT WAGE HIKE

BRIDGEVILLE, Pa. — The 600 strikers at the American Cyanimid plant, who have been out over four months in demands for a 12½ cent hourly wage hike, rejected by a vote of 491-to-1 an offer of the company of a four-cent hourly raise in place of the three cents which it had previously insisted was the most it would give.

The corporation reported an earned surplus of 106,000,000 last January 1. The employees are represented by Local 12058, District 50 of the United Mineworkers.

The company countered the union's rejection of its offer by completing preparations for permanently closing the plant. Production of some products has already been transferred to other plants, of which there are 28 scattered around the country. Many salaried employees have been sent elsewhere and a number discharged permanently.

The union had originally demanded a 12½ cents hourly increase. President Dalton Hiltz of the Local has intimated he would settle for what the steelworkers got—8½-cent raise. The workers want also two additional paid holidays and premium pay for work on Saturday.

Mellon-Morgan interests control the corporation.

BRITISH LABOR PARTY

(Continued from Page 2)
supply of building materials.

Another union, the Association of Engineering and Shipbuilding Draughtsmen, declares that it is essential for firms engaged on engine manufacture and air-frame construction to be brought under public ownership.

There is considerable emphasis in many of the amendments on greater control by the workers in the nationalized industries, reflecting dissatisfaction with the present set-up.

Dundee Borough Labor Party, for instance, wants the workers to be in the majority on all nationalized boards, and there is a strong demand for workers' participation in management "at all levels."

In the consumer industries several amendments propose that a Labor Government should make full use of the Cooperative movement (which has no place in "Challenge to Britain").

There are few amendments on housing, indicating that the executive has been able to get away with its failure to include a housing target, and its hint at rent increases.

SCHOOL AGE

But the amendments on education are extremely strong.

The first on the agenda, from Edinburgh North, strikes the general note by declaring "all fee-paying schools, public and private, will be taken over by the nation immediately Labor returns to office."

The vague "10-year program"

of "Challenge to Britain" finds little favor. Northeast Derbyshire proposes to delete "10 years" and substitute "immediate."

This amendment, also typical of many others, wants a five-year building program to bring all classes down to 35.

Taking up the program's declaration that it may be necessary to go without other things in the interest of education, this amendment adds the words "by making a substantial reduction in armaments expenditure."

Many amendments realize that the proposal to have a high school from 15 to 18 implies that the school-leaving age remains at 15.

No amendments appear to support the high school idea, but a great many, including that from the National Association of Labor Teachers, urge a return to the comprehensive secondary school for all children between 11 and 18. And many specifically call for the raising of the school-leaving age to 18.

The Socialist Medical Association urges that those in control of the health service should be democratically elected, that doctors and others be employed in a full-time salaried service and priority be given to the building of health centers throughout the country.

BLOCK VOTE

Included in the final agenda are a number of amendments to the constitution, many of which are designed to enlarge the democratic rights of Labor Party members.

The discontent of the Labor Party over the block vote of the trade unions, which enables a clique of trade union leaders to over-ride the mass of party members, is reflected in several amendments to the constitution and standing orders.

Most of these amendments try, in one way or another, to reduce the voting strength of the trade unions, or to increase the voting strength of the local parties.

For instance, Knutsford would halve the trade union representation and double that of the local parties, while other amendments want a separate annual conference of the local parties.

Dissatisfaction with the neglect and virtual suppression of the Labor League of Youth (which again declined last year) has prompted many amendments giving the league one or two seats on the national executive.

Stay Death of Arizona Negro Sharecropper

FOREST PARK, Pa., Sept. 10.—

The executive board of the AFL International Ladies Garment Workers Union today announced plans to unionize garment workers in Puerto Rico.

Union president David Dubinsky said the executive board, meeting here, authorized a "detailed survey" of the needle trade in Puerto Rico to provide a basis for a union organization drive aimed "at a number of U. S. brassiere firms which have opened plants on the island."

Dubinsky said the board also considered problems arising from the increase in the number of firms operating plants in more than one ILGWU district.

He said individual labor agreements negotiated to cover single plants in some multi-plant firms have resulted in union members finding themselves in unfair competition with each other.

Dubinsky said the board has made it mandatory for all union affiliates to clear contracts with Dubinsky before putting them into effect, with the ultimate purpose of achieving "master agreements" covering the entire production of such firms.

He also said the board promised support of plans by employees of the Seamprufe Co., in McAlester and Holdenville, Okla., and Easton and Carbondale, Pa., to hold a meeting to map out "decisive action, including a possible strike" against the firm.

Dubinsky said the firm "continued to exert anti-union pressure on its employees."

The judge also ordered a 90-day continuance of filing of briefs by prosecution and defense counsel.

Thomas was seized with Ross Lee Cooper, Negro youth, March 17 by a mob which roped and threatened to lynch them, in the presence of County Sheriff Jack Howard, if they didn't confess to the murder of Mrs. Janie Miskovich, a storekeeper. Both confessed.

Subsequently an airtight alibi was established for Cooper at the time the crime was alleged to have been committed. The district attorney was forced to drop charges against him.

The trial of Thomas was held in Bisbee, Cochise County seat, in an atmosphere of anti-Negro bias whipped up by local law enforcement agents who testified against him.

CLUB CINEMA presents "A Walk in the Sun." (See details under Fri. Man.) Air cooled. One showing at 9:15 p.m. with socializing from 8 p.m. on. 430 Sixth Ave. (cor. 9th St.) \$1 for members, \$1.25 for non-members.

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Sunday Manhattan

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